

Goullon (H) Jr.

APIS MELLIFICA.

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INTRODUCTION.

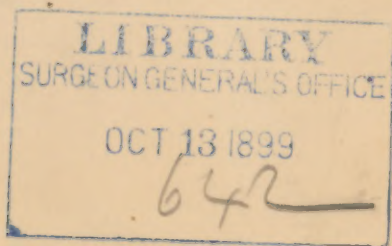
Altschul calls *Apis mel.* "a new remedy investigated with great research by Hering in North America." It is then to the Nestor of Homœopathy in the new world, to Dr. Constantine Hering, the indefatigable and thorough student, that we owe the introduction of *Apis* into homœopathic practice.

Since the publication of its pathogenesis, the fate of *Apis* has been somewhat peculiar. On the one hand, it has had enthusiastic advocates, who, like Wolf, ascribed to it curative properties almost without limit; on the other hand, it has been decried and almost derided as a remedy.

Repeated unprejudiced experiments, such as have been made up to the present time, induce us to assign to *Apis* a position in *Materia Medica* more limited than that assigned to it by Wolf almost twenty years ago. Time and space do not permit the presentation of a complete monograph on this subject. We shall hope, however, to touch upon all the peculiarities and remedial relations of the bee-virus, and to exhibit its analogies with other important remedies.

I.

The clinical results which homœopathy has gained from physiological experiments with *Apis* concern, as one might anticipate from the effects of a sting, first of all, the skin. Or,



to speak more accurately, such diseases were first cured as manifested themselves upon the skin ; as, for example, exanthemata with burning, smarting or itching pains, nettle-rash with red spots or white surrounded by a red areola ; papular eruptions on a bluish-red, hard, hot base ; œdematous or erysipelatous swelling (with red stripes) ; or, finally, certain kinds of ulcers.

Before mentioning the other anatomical spheres of action of Apis, we may here remark that, during the course of a cure by this remedy and especially of the cure of serious ophthalmic diseases, an eruption resembling scabies has repeatedly made its appearance ; and Jahr pronounces Apis one of the best remedies for suppressed exanthemata (scarlatina, measles and, above all, nettle-rash).

In addition to the skin, the eye and its appendages (the lids and especially the upper lid) come under the curative influence of Apis. It has cured inflammations of these organs with aching, itching, burning pains, redness of the margins of the lids, copious secretion of tears and mucus, ulcers of the cornea, obscuration and leucoma, staphyloma with inflammation, hordeolum, œdema of the eyeball, lachrymal fistula.

We might infer the influence of Apis upon the hair from its action on the skin. It has been used with benefit (generally in the form of powder mixed with honey) for baldness and falling of the hair.

The action of Apis upon the mucous membrane is very pronounced.

Inflammations of the mucous membrane of the mouth, fauces and throat (tonsils, uvula) ; angina, either tending to supuration or the smooth, erysipelatous, fiery-red inflammation of the fauces, for which Belladonna, Rhus and Caustic. have been recommended, come within the curative sphere of Apis.

The stomach and intestinal canal are likewise within the sphere of action of this remedy which seems particularly helpful in a condition of subacute catarrhal irritation with a dry, thinly-coated tongue, appearing as if it were varnished (cracked lips), burning in the stomach and eructations, tenderness and fulness of the stomach, bilious vomiting, watery, mucous, green-

ish-yellow diarrhœa (bilious or erysipelatous); morning diarrhœa, the hands being blue and cold, the stools frequent, bloody and painless. Certain gastric or mucous fevers present symptoms much resembling those just recited; and it may well be supposed that single cases or an epidemic might present, in addition to these, other striking Apis symptoms (anasarca, œdema or erysipelas) which would indicate this as the remedy for the case or the epidemic.

Another most important portion of the sphere of action of Apis is the urinary apparatus, which may be said to be functionally intermediate between the skin and the mucous membrane. *Strangury*, retention of urine from inflammation of the bladder and likewise from Cantharides-poisoning, as well as Bright's disease have been cured by Apis. The powder of dried bees has been used for diseases of the bladder. In the *Annual Record of Homœopathic Literature*, 1870, incontinence of urine with great irritability of the parts (worse at night and when coughing, R. Gardner) are mentioned as indications for Apis. By analogy we infer, from the clinical results of Apis in diseases of the female sexual organs, that the male genital system must be included within its sphere of action. Apis has cured ovarian dropsy in cases where the skin was uncommonly pale and almost transparent, ovarian dropsy of the left side with stitching pains, general anasarca and waxy appearance of the skin;* threatening abortion; swelling of the labia; amenorrhœa; dysmenorrhœa, with scanty discharge of blood and mucus; sharp, stitching pains in the uterus (or head), sometimes followed by convulsions.

Independently of the anatomical seat of the disease, a peculiarly characteristic and reliable indication for Apis is the occurrence of (acute) swelling and watery accumulations, and especially the sudden coming and going of these watery educts; the appearance and disappearance of œdema and swellings

* A. Maylander, of Berlin, a warm but not indiscriminating advocate of this remedy, makes, in his *Surgical Experiences*, which I strongly recommend to our colleagues, the cursory statement that Apis acts only upon pure ovarian cysts not complicated by solid tumors, and that it does this by inducing a congestion which leads to inflammation of the walls of the cyst.

(without thirst) in various parts of the body, especially in the face. These sudden changes appear sometimes to be dependent on changes of weather, the occurrence of rain, etc. Chronic dropsical affections may also call for Apis. We have already mentioned the œdematous swelling of the skin resembling the effects of a bee-sting; we now mention especially: pale, livid œdema of the face and lids, œdema of the glottis, anasarca following scarlatina (the general concomitant of the nephritis cured by Apis), hydrothorax and ascites, and dropsies with discharge of bloody urine (without increase of thirst).

Besides the skin and mucous membrane, with their appendages and equivalents, the sphere of action of Apis includes certain portions of the nervous system. It acts upon the brain itself, and is a remedy for the following form of vertigo: aggravation when rising, amelioration when lying down; sensation of swashing in the brain as if there were water within the cranium.†

Through its influence upon the sensory nerves, it is a remedy for rheumatalgias. Even psychoses (mania, especially, it is said, sexual mania, apathy) have been successfully treated by Apis. Nervous headache, megrim in the anterior part of the head, conjoined with disturbances of digestion proceeding from the abdominal ganglionic centres on the basis of a bilious gastric constitution, have found their remedy in Apis.

The intermittent fever, so closely related to the neuroses which Apis has cured, is characterized by the chill appearing between 3 and 4 p. m., by sleep after the fever, and by sweat alternating with dryness. In typhoid malarial fevers, Apis removes the tenacious mucus from the throat, which is often so troublesome.

A word now concerning its relation to the vascular system. Apis corresponds particularly to the fever which is aggravated in the evening, with quick, hard pulse, although most of the diseases that are cured by it are free from fever; and absence

* The symptoms of hydrocephalus acutus are suggested by some of the symptoms of Apis—the child lies in a kind of stupor, sudden shrill outcry, strabismus, gnashing of the teeth, boring of the head into the pillow, one-half of the body twitching, the other paralyzed, head wet with perspiration, urine scanty.

of thirst and scanty urine are, *ceteris paribus*, special indications for Apis. It is often employed therefore, in treating the results of febrile inflammation, such as ascites following abdominal inflammation, or induration and suppuration of glands following diphtheritic inflammation of the throat.

The *Annual Record of Homœopathic Literature*, 1870, informs us of the successful use of Apis in heart affections, with feverish excitement, great anxiety, distress and restlessness; not relieved by change of position, with or without thirst.

Among the large glands which stand in relation to the hæmatisis, we mention the thyroid gland, pathological enlargements of which have repeatedly been cured by Apis;* and we may infer that it has important therapeutic relations to the spleen and the liver from its curative power in intermittent fever and in erysipelas and gastric bilious affections.

We conclude our brief summary by citing the maxim which experience has established, that Apis is particularly suitable for diseases of children and women (especially widows).

The following chapter is an experiment to detail the therapeutic properties of Apium virus in a way that will be useful and available for the practitioner. We ask the reader's indulgence for the inevitable repetitions. And we acknowledge its imperfection, inasmuch as no comparison has been made with Sepia, Puls., Caust., Lycop., Rhus tox., Merc., Sil., and especially with Mez., a gap which we hope at some future period to fill. As regards the repetitions of symptoms, just as every man has very many points of analogy with every other man, so every drug presents many points of close resemblance with every other drug. Or, in the words of one of the best representatives of strictly scientific homœopathy, Prof. Imbert Goubeyre, "Each drug is in fact a real *polynome*, and those who ridicule the multitude of symptoms in the Hahnemannian pathogeneses simply display their ignorance, and show that they have never seriously studied a single drug."

* See Homœopathic Observer, July, 1865, and my Scrofulous Diseases, p. 113.

II.

APIS MEL. COMPARED WITH OTHER DRUGS.

Dr. H. Gross deserves the credit of having first made a comparison of Apis with a number of other drugs and it is gratifying to notice that he regards as most analogous to Apis those remedies to which we have been led to assign the same position, viz: Belladonna and Arsenic. Besides these, Gross has also compared Cantharis, Lachesis, Phosphorus, Pulsatilla, Rhus and Sepia with Apis. But as he mentions only the symptoms in which these drugs differ from Apis, we believe our work, which gives in detail the analogous symptoms, is not altogether superfluous.

We may add that, after Belladonna, Arsenicum and Cantharis, we regard Graphites and Thuja only as deserving a comparison with Apis.

1.—APIS AND BELLADONNA.

a. Correspondences.—Both remedies affect the brain, the eye, the course of the pneumogastric nerve, the skin and mucous membrane and the glandular system; and these are the chief specific affinities of Apis and Belladonna.

As regards the brain or head, we note under both remedies: vertigo, congestion, headache, especially bearing the character of megrim, that is onesided headache, sensibility to light and noise, nausea. The eye symptoms also present an uncommon similarity: Apis has inflammations of the eye and lids with twitching, burning pains, copious secretions of tears and mucus. Under Belladonna the inflammation is fully developed; swellings of the lids, heat and burning of the eyes, which are red and swollen.

On the skin, Belladonna produces a uniform smooth shining scarlet redness on isolated spots or over the whole body; while a miliary (nettle like) eruption with burning heat and stinging pains in certain circumscribed locations, like the sting of insects, is peculiar to Apis. Both remedies correspond to erysipelatous inflammations, although the full quick pulse which accompanies them calls rather for Belladonna. Whether

the erysipelas appear in the form of a parulis, an angina, a paronychia, even a dysentery; or as a simple erysipelas of the face and head, the choice will lie between Apis and Belladonna.

In as much as pathologists have long recognized the fact that many of these forms of erysipelas originate in the liver, it is of interest to study the physiological and clinical action of these remedies upon that organ.

Meningitis has been very successfully treated with Apis and Belladonna. Acute Hydrocephalus furnishes special indications for Apis; as do the acute initiatory stage of cerebral inflammation and the active congestion and convulsions and delirium connected with it for Belladonna. Finally, we mention the value of these remedies in peritonitis. When it occurs with sudden attacks of acute pain, great prostration and prospect of sudden death, Apis is indicated, according to the observation of American physicians; and, under similar circumstances, Kafka warmly recommends Belladonna, particularly Atropinum Sulphuricum. Indeed every homœopathic physician would be apt to think of Belladonna, in commencing peritonitis

b. Differences.—The chief difference between Apis and Belladonna has been intimated viz: that Apis corresponds to the later (therefore rather to the products) and Belladonna to the earlier stages of a series of pathologically related diseases; although many affections throughout their whole course correspond to only one of these remedies. We must bear in mind first of all the difference already mentioned, viz: that dropsies (of the abdomen, ovary or cerebral cavities) are not likely to be relieved by Belladonna, but often find their remedy in Apis; and that convulsions (epilepsy, complications of whooping cough or of dentition, spasm of the eyelid, etc.) come rather under the curative sphere of Belladonna than of Apis.* The absence of thirst, which has been repeatedly mentioned as a characteristic of Apis, corresponds to a stage of disease in which the first (purely inflammatory) disturbance

* Apis has been occasionally recommended for hysterical spasms and cramp of the stomach.

has subsided. If this were not so, Apis would hardly be recommended for "chronic constipation, when the other symptoms correspond." Indeed "habitual constipation" seems to be a direct indication for Apis, as it is for Graphites; and it is interesting to notice that the latter, like Apis, is a dropsy remedy. We do not deny that Apis, under certain conditions is also a diarrhœa remedy; but the diarrhœa to which it corresponds is rather an expression of weakness and paralysis and might either be included under the term dysentery ("frequent bloody painless stools"), or among typhoid processes in their advanced and passive stage.* The Apis diseases may be said to be more intense than those of Belladonna. They not only affect viscera which nature has well protected: the brain, spinal cord, liver, ovaries, uterus, bladder, fibrous and synovial tissues† and even the bones (periostitis); but the character of the disease is more malignant. Thus the angina for which Apis is indicated takes the form of diphtheria; the diarrhœa that of dysentery or typhoid, etc. Apis is not a cough remedy, whereas Belladonna ranks among the remedies for spasmodic cough. I have never read of a toothache cured by Apis; but what homœopathic physician would undertake to cure toothaches without Belladonna?

The reason of this difference is simply that most pains of this character depend upon an active, though local and transient, congestion; a condition which does not call for Apis. We find among Apis symptoms, hands blue and cold, skin uncommonly white and almost translucent (œdema or dropsy); white, fair appearance of the affected limb (in phlegmasia alba dolens).

Although we believe that we have pretty clearly stated the essential points of difference, we admit that it is not always easy to draw the distinction between the indications for these two remedies respectively. This is especially so at different periods of the same disease, when we are not always certain

* The proposition that Apis corresponds rather to the results of inflammations is confirmed by the fact that Apis is recommended for opacities, etc. resulting from inflammation of the cornea, for staphyloma, for lacrymal fistula and for ovarian and uterine hypertrophy.

† Maylander's "Catarrhal Synovitis."

whether we have before us the active stage or the stage of reaction. We therefore cite the following comparison from Dr. Gross: "Apis affections (like those of Lachesis) affect the left side (those of Bellad. the right); external parts rather than internal. They improve in the open air (for which there is an inclination) and by cold and wet applications; the reverse of all this is observed under Bellad. The anxiety which accompanies Apis symptoms seems to proceed from the head, that of Bellad. (and Arsenic.) from the heart or præcordia." I think it very questionable whether, as Dr. Gross affirms, sensitiveness indicates Apis, and predominant insensibility (paralysis) Bellad.; clinical testimony does not confirm this assertion.

2. APIS AND ARSENICUM.

a. Correspondences.—Who does not know the manifold physiological or pathogenetic effects of Arsenic. on the skin, which is likewise the part of the organism on which Apis preëminently acts? Referring to the masterly treatise of Prof. Imbert-Gourbeyre, on the "Action of Arsenicum on the Skin," we find that there is an arsenic-erythema, erysipelas, urticaria, papular, vesicular and bullous eruption, eczema and ulceration; and, above all, an arsenic-œdema. Does not the pathogenesis of Apis present all those cutaneous affections? The Apis-urticaria, with its biting, itching pain is as well known as the Apis-œdema; and the action of Arsenic. on the hair and nails finds a parallel in that of Apis which, under certain conditions, cures baldness, and causes and arrests the falling out of the hair.

We know the influence of Apis on the eye, especially in scrofulous ophthalmia and its sequelæ, opacities of the cornea, chronic irritation of the tear-passages, swelling of the lids and redness of their margins. Arsenic. exhibits a singular correspondence; witness the arsenical conjunctivitis, which is often the first symptom of poisoning, e. g., by green dresses or lamp-shades containing Arsenic. Syncope is often one of the first indications of such a poisoning, and is often observed also after the sting of a bee (still oftener after that of a wasp).

Bearing in mind the importance of Arsenic. in typhoid and related morbid processes, and remembering the beneficial results of the use of Apis in gastric-bilious inflammations with diarrhœa resembling that of typhoid, we must admit the therapeutic resemblance of the remedies. This, however, is still more striking in dropsical affections, from simple palpebral œdema to collections of water in the large cavities.

Both Arsenic. and Apis are remedies for intermittent. We read in Hering's Pathogenesis of Apis, the prover becomes chilly between 3 and 4 p. m. daily; she shivers and is worse in the warmth; chills run over the back, the hands are as if dead. After about an hour there is feverish heat of the cheeks and hands without thirst, with a rough cough. This passes away gradually but she feels heavy and prostrate. Dr. Stens cured a quotidian with Apis^o; there was no affection of the liver or spleen.

Burning pain is often an indication for Arsenic. So it is for Apis, e. g., the burning pains of nettle-rash, the burning and hot risings from the stomach, the burning and fulness in the stomach, with the greenish-yellow diarrhœa peculiar to Apis and the burning hæmorrhoids. But burning hæmorrhoidal tumors (hæmorrhoides furientes) yield quite as often to Arsenic.; burning pains, internally and externally, being the most characteristic symptom of that drug. Such pains characterize the strangury of both Arsenic. and Apis. Arsen. cures retention of urine and hæmaturia; and Apis has cured retention of urine from cystitis (also from abuse of Cantharis) and dropsy with hæmaturia.

The heart-symptoms of Arsenic. are so numerous that Imbert-Gourbeyre has devoted to them a pamphlet of seventy-four pages. Apis has cured heart affection with febrile excitement, great anxiety, restlessness and distress. This affection was sometimes, like those of Arsenic., accompanied by thirst, an exceptional fact for Apis.

As already mentioned, both Apis and Arsen. cure erysipelas. The form for which Apis is appropriate is thus described: "Erysipelas of the face or scalp with typhoid tendency and gangrenous spots here and there;" a description which at once

suggests Arsen. also. So do the burning, sticking pains which, according to Guenusey, accompany the sties and whitlows which Apis cures.

Apis and Arsenic. both have aggravation in cold weather.

b. Differences.—Absence of thirst for Apis, and burning unquenchable thirst for Arsenic; this is the most striking difference between these remedies; it explains the clinical similarity which Dr. Gross affirmed to exist between Puls. and Apis. The cholera infantum curable by Arsenic. and the associated dropsy, whether a concomitant symptom of liver disease or not, are always characterized by thirst. So is the diabetes for which Arsenic. is suitable. Indeed, in this disease, since it is always accompanied by thirst which is often intense, Apis, for this very reason, can hardly be a remedy, although, it must be confessed, many of its symptoms resemble those of glycosuria. One of these is furunculosis, which is almost pathognomonic of diabetes mellitus. Dr. Stens cured with Apis⁴, a chronic furunculosis with loss of appetite and emaciation. Another is the chronic catarrh of the stomach and intestine, with heartburn and yellow diarrhoea, a condition so uniformly observed in diabetic patients that Dr. von Düring, of Hamburg, in his excellent treatise on that disease, attributed diabetes to this saburral condition alone. Finally, we must not forget that Bright's disease, a frequent accompaniment, or, according to Schoenlein, the second stage of glycosuria has certainly been cured by Apis (Lorbacher, Leipzig). But, as we have said, considering the absence of thirst which characterizes Apis, we dare not hope that this remedy will play an important part in the treatment of diabetes.

Apis has been used with success in softening of the stomach (gastro-malacia) when the abdomen is large, the extremities emaciated, there are painless diarrhoeas, the face and feet are cedematous, and there are typhoid symptoms. It must be confessed that the so-called cholera infantum resembles the affection just described; in which, however, we find no mention of the thirst, which is a constant symptom of true cholera infantum.

The burning pain is a more pure and constant symptom of

Arsenic. than of Apis. With the burning of Apis there is associated a sticking or stinging pain. And under some circumstances this pain is absent under Apis, when it certainly would be present under Arsenic. Thus the erysipelatous or œdematous swellings of the eyelids, curable by Apis, are often painless. So are the doughy swellings of the ankles or of one side of the body, of the head or abdomen. Even the pruritis which Apis cures is not called burning so much as itching (as if pierced with needles), and makes one desire to rub it with a cloth; or as pricking and sticking, or, finally, as burning heat with stinging.

According to Gross, Apis acts particularly on the left side and on external parts, and is characterized by somnolence in contra-distinction to the insomnia of Arsenic.; the pulse is quick and full, while under Arsenic. it is quick but small and weak. Apis affects the upper eyelids more especially, and Arsenic. the lower. Arsenic. corresponds to affections of the internal, Apis to those of the external ear.* Apis increases, Arsenic. diminishes the secretion of saliva. The Apis symptoms are aggravated, and the Arsenic. symptoms are relieved by covering, by warmth, in a warm room, by movement especially of the part affected, and after sleep. On the other hand, the cases which Apis cures are relieved by cold, uncovering, alcoholic drinks, perspiration and assuming the upright position.

Another difference, not particularly important from the clinical standpoint, is that the bodies of those who have died from arsenical poisoning decompose very slowly, while those of persons who have died from bee-stings decompose remarkably quickly.

3. APIS AND CANTHARIDES.

a. Correspondences.—We are invited to a comparison of these two remedies by their marked physiological relation to the urinary apparatus. Apis, like Canth., affects the bladder

* It is uncertain whether Dr. Gross includes in the internal ear the eustachian tube and the tympanum. The curative relations of Apis to the brain being undeniable, we question whether the internal ear should be excluded from its sphere of action.

and kidneys, yet their antagonistic relation is such that the retention of urine (cystitis) caused by Canth., is cured by Apis, a striking proof of the law of similars. Other forms of strangury and ischury are also cured by Apis, and the symptoms, frequent desire to urinate, with burning in the urethra, painful micturition with scanty discharge of dark, turbid urine, or urine with brick-dust sediment, are met with in the pathogenesis of Apis as well as that of Canth.

Almost the same is true of the symptoms of the fauces and apparatus of deglutition: indeed, under Canth. these symptoms reach such a height as to present a picture of hydrophobia,* for which disease Canth. has been recommended as a remedy. It has been also warmly recommended in malignant inflammations of the throat in scarlatina, and in inflammations of the mouth, but especially in diphtheria ("in the beginning almost specific").

There is no lack of clinical evidence of the value of these two remedies in burns and in dysenteric diarrhoeas. It is remarkable, also, that inflammation of the ovary, in which Apis has proved of so great therapeutic value, finds its remedy likewise in Canth.

Dr. Hirschel (*Arzneischatz*, sixth edition, p. 85) mentions (after Hellebore) Apis as a remedy in encephalitis for the later symptoms which indicate effusion (pressure, heaviness of the brain, boring into the pillow, starting up in fright, muttering delirium, paleness, constipation), and proceeds to say: others speak of good results from Glon., *Canth.*, Iod., Antim. tart. Here then we have another pathological correspondence between these two remedies. It was known to physicians before Hahnemann's day that large quantities of Canth. (one-half to two drachms of the tincture, or eight to twelve grains of the powder) produced nervous excitement, headache, delirium, stupor with accelerated pulse and respiration, heat and dryness of the skin. Larger quantities (one ounce of the tincture, twenty four grains of the powder) produce syncope, vertigo, spasms, loss of consciousness.

* Not only the symptom, burning thirst with dread of drinking, but also the following, renewal of the attacks every seven days, drew the attention of the homœopathic practitioner to rabies canina

b. Differences.—The organs to which Canth. is especially related are not many; being chiefly the urinary and sexual organs and the apparatus of deglutition. For, the cases in which Canth. is recommended in encephalitis are very few as compared with those which call for Apis. Canth. is by no means so universally a remedy for dropsy as Apis; we can recall only a few instances of pleuritic exudation in which French physicians have given this remedy.*

While Apis affects the diphtheritic process and the parts concerned therein (tonsils, uvula, etc.) Canth. is of value in croupous inflammation, as Dr. Blau was the first to show (two clinical cases, *A. H. Z.*, vol. xc.). These results are not surprising when we reflect that anxiety, dyspnoea, constrictive sensations in the œsophagus and the respiratory organs are among the physiological effects of Canth.

Canth. acts especially upon the right side. The heat which characterizes Canth.-affections is (as with Arsenic.) accompanied by thirst. There is a remission early in the morning and in the evening (until midnight). The Apis remission occurs during the day. Apis symptoms are aggravated by warmth, after lying down and becoming warm in bed. The opposite is true of Canth.

4.—APIS AND GRAPHITES.

a. Correspondences.—In my monograph on Graphites the clinical observations are comprised under the following rubrics:

1. Cutaneous pathological processes.
2. Disturbances of the female sexual sphere.
3. Affections of digestive organs.
4. Affections of the sensorium.
5. Nervous affections; convulsions, paralysis, neuralgia.
6. Hydrocele and dropsy.
7. Specific scrofulous affections.

* We must not forget, however, that because of its diuretic properties Canth. has long been used in dropsy with torpor and inactivity of the kidneys—especially after scarlatina. This, however, is not a homœopathic action like that of Canth. when it does good in diabetes.

The therapeutic relationship of Graphites and Apis is so close and so complete that the same rubrics might be used, and would suffice, for a monograph on Apis.

Not only is the central action of Apis exerted upon the skin (erysipelas first of all, but this remedy moreover, like Graphites, exhibits elective relations to the female sexual organism and we may add, to the age of childhood. If Graphites is *par excellence* the remedy for herpes, herpetic spots are likewise a valuable indication for Apis. The same is true of erysipelatous inflammations in which both of these remedies do excellent service. We mention in this connection the influence which both remedies exert on the growth of the hair. Bald spots upon the scalp call for Apis; moist eruption and scabs on the scalp, turning grey and falling out of the hairs even on the sides of the head, require Graphites.

Both drugs are rich in symptoms relating to the sexual organs and functions. The efficacy of Apis in diseases of the ovaries has been already mentioned; experience shows that Graphites likewise cures inflammatory enlargements of these organs. The value of Apis in menstrual disturbances has been shown; that of Graphites in suppressed, delayed, too scanty and too pale menstruation is not inferior.

As regards the digestive organs the characteristic similarity of the two remedies seems to consist in this, that both may be serviceable in habitual constipation as well as in chronic diarrhoea. Nevertheless, Apis is most suitable for diarrhoea or chronic diarrhoea especially in bilious or erysipelatous subjects; while constipation is a predominant indication for Graphites. We should add that cramp of the stomach is a much more frequent symptom in cases cured by Graphites.

The rubric: affection of the sensorium, and the related rubric: specific scrofulous affections, offer many interesting points of resemblance between these two remedies and exhibit, in many particulars, their therapeutic equivalence. Opacities and great thickening of the cornea, obscured vision, etc., have been cured most remarkably by both Apis and Graphites. We know from the physiological experiments of Dr. Genzke how remarkably Apis acts upon the eye in general and parti-

cularly upon the cornea. Photophobia, so peculiarly characteristic of serofulous ophthalmia, and sties, which are not less pathognomonic, are indications for Apis as well as for Graphites. "The unhealthy skin," the glandular enlargements and the hydramic condition of the blood which are peculiar to serofulosis, are very characteristic pathogenetic and therapeutic features of Apis and of Graphites. A word should be said of the anti-dropsical qualities of the two remedies. Those of Graphites have been shown in the cure of anasarca, hydrocele, hydrarthrosis of the knee and oedema of the feet (accompanying amenorrhœa). Those of Apis in the cure of ovarian and uterine dropsy, ascites, pale swelling attending facial erysipelas, hydrocephalus, hydrothorax and hydropericardium, or finally oedema of the eyeball.

We pass over the rheumatic-gouty affections, simply referring to the fact that Graphites is indicated by "tension as from shortening of the muscles" and by contraction of a single limb; while Apis shows a specific relation to rheumatic-gouty affections of the eye, and has also cured podagra, gout of the knee, the rheumatic pains of trichinosis as well as real gouty concretions. When we come to compare Apis and Thuja we shall see that Apis is an anti-sycotic in the Hahnemannian sense. The same is true of Graphites, not only by virtue of the characteristic shortening of muscles but also of the fact that the subjects whom the remedy suits take cold very easily (very sensitive to the open air), a well known feature of the so-called hydrogenoid constitution (v. Grauvogl). Not only then do both Apis and Graphites exhibit anti-herpetic, emmenagogue, anti-serofulous, anti-dropsical, anti-arthritic, anti-rheumatic and anti-sycotic properties, both belonging to the category of remedies which counteract the injurious influence of hydrogen upon the organism; they resemble each other also in another line of action. They have the property of compensating metastatic morbid processes.

There can be no doubt of this theory for those who have the power to see; even though, to the myopic eye and the limited vision of a pathological professor (Virchow) the essence of metastasis should be looked for exclusively in the material

transport into the circulation of a foreign pathological product.* While cramp of the stomach and ear affections of metastatic origin call for Graphites; eye affections (as well as those of the stomach and intestines) require Apis. After the use of Apis during the cure of the secondary affection, previously existing scabies or papular exantheas reappear; pure herpes more frequently reappears under Graphites. Dr. Bolle narrates a case in which, in a girl of eleven years, a complete opacity of the cornea disappeared after six powders of Apis; and at the same time an itch-like eruption appeared on the back of the neck. The patient had formerly had itch.† And Dr. Altschul relates that, in the case of a young man who had deafness after suppressed herpes, Graphites brought back the herpes and gradually cured the deafness.‡

b. Differences.—The difference in origin of these drugs from the animal and vegetable kingdoms respectively, would preclude their pathogenetic and therapeutic identity. Let us now examine in detail the intimate nature and extent of the similarities we have described. The herpes of Graphites has a different appearance from that of Apis. The former is well represented in herpes labialis and in zoster; therefore in what the dermatologist understands by herpes. The herpes of Apis is either the eczema impetiginodes of modern nomenclature or a form of urticaria. Again, the erysipelas of Graphites runs a more chronic course, is liable to relapses, occurs in women during the climacteric years and generally occurs in the region of the zygoma; it is usually accompanied by evidences of a general herpetic (or bilious) constitution, such as herpes in other parts of the body, anomalies of the growth of the hair, sensitive skin, irritable, peevish disposition and habitual obstinate constipation.

* We can give an example of a cure of even this kind of metastasis by Apis. Dr. Maylander operated on a chronic abscess behind the mammary gland. After a heavy chill, inflammation of the foot occurred (from thrombus in a thoracic vein.) It was successfully treated with Apis. The same author gives Apis and Sulphur for so called catarrhal synovitis. To the same class belong the secondary inflammations of the ankle in osteo-myelitis.

† See Goullon's Scrofulous Diseases, page 112.

‡ Goullon's Monograph on Graphites. page 67.

Apis, on the contrary, is most appropriately used in the course of an acute erysipelas.* Graph., which is closely analogous in value to Ferr., Arsenic. and Sulph., affects the blood-composition and life much more profoundly than Apis.

Both remedies have especial affinities for the female sexual organism; but the purely emmenagogue action belongs rather to Graph., while Apis corresponds rather to threatening abortion, to metrorrhagia and to hysterical difficulties (except the *clavus hystericus*), which we find likewise in the pathogenesis of Graph. Finally Apis is more closely related to ovarian diseases, at least to such as do not involve amenorrhœa.

Both remedies act upon the digestive organs. The dysentery or the typhoid which Apis cures, runs at least a subacute course; while the disorders which Graph. cures, the cramp of the stomach, the constipation or the diarrhœa (gastric and intestinal catarrh) are thoroughly chronic. The same is true of the tape-worm symptoms which indicate Graph. (or *Carbo veg.*) but not Apis.

Among the organs of special sense, the eye alone comes markedly within the sphere of Apis, which, as we have seen, has a manifold action on this organ, and may be indicated whether the disease be of serofulous, rheumatic or gouty origin. Graph. on the other hand, has a special action upon the ear, although claims in this relation have been made for Apis, which are without scientific value (*Dorfdoctor*, Zurich, December 18, 1875).

We do not know of any cures by Apis in diseases of the nose, although theoretically we might expect them. Hering says: "Apis is indicated for dryness of the nose and throat, and for

* We refer to the Surgical Experiences of Dr. A. Maylander, p. 128, for an example of the use of Apis in the sequelæ of wounds. An officer received, at Gravelotte, a comminuted wound of the leg from a chassepot ball. After the extraction of sixty-eight fragments of bone, a completely new tibia was formed, without shortening or flexion. Says Maylander, "This is the first case, so far as I know, in which, after so serious a comminution, conservative surgery has gained so signal a triumph." Of course mechanical and other medicinal expedients besides Apis were employed. But it is instructive to know that this remedy was given—at first with Aconite on account of great vascular excitement then—in the course of the disease, when the granulations were covered with diphtheritic formations, and subsequently for a catarrhal-synovitis of the knee, complicated with a severe traumatic erysipelas.

symptoms of hydrocephalus, but never in coryza." On the other hand, the various other organs of the mouth furnish a number of indications for Apis, in contradistinction to Graph., which, at the most, cures some herpetic rhagades of the corner of the mouth, or a form of chronic pharyngeal catarrh (with a sensation of a plug on swallowing). Apis has been approved in neuralgia of the lips, tongue and gums, as well as in swelling, inflammation, suppuration and cancer of the tongue; in (erysipelatous) inflammation of the palate and tongue.* And although anti-diphtheritic properties have been freely ascribed to our remedies, no one would include Graph. in this category; whereas, Apis, properly prepared, has eminent claims as a remedy for croup of the fauces (besides being specific for ulcers and erysipelatous inflammation of the throat). Diphtheria, or at least a certain form of it, seems to me to be of a sycotic nature, or at least it attacks by preference sycotic subjects (its local manifestations involve the same regions in which sycosis is wont to be localized, tonsils, uvula, larynx, pharynx, choanae; finally the diphtheritic ulcer resembles a chancre in form). Though, as we have said, Graph. (like Iron) may be used in sycosis, there is a difference here between Apis and Graph. Apis is a much more powerful anti-sycotic, standing between Thuja and Graph.†

Some authors regard sycosis as identical with the hydrogenoid constitution. Then, in so far as Apis has the symptom "taking cold readily" in a less degree than Graph. (Gross says the Apis symptoms are relieved, by cold and wet), Apis is not so certain a remedy as Graph. for the hydrogenoid constitution. This peculiarity seems to be explained by the fact that Apis (like Graph.) is an anti-dropsical remedy, and therefore modifies a too watery condition of the blood (which is manifestly a result, and one of the surest evidences, of the hydrogenoid constitution).

5. APIS AND THUJA.

a. Correspondences.—We know that Thuja not only cures

* Angina with swelling of the tongue, and burning, sticking pains in the throat—Dr. Charge.

† My views on sycosis are stated A. H. Z., February 21, 1876.

the simple consequences of acquired gonorrhœa, but is of service also in the legion of maladies supposed to be connected with preëxisting "blemnorrhœic" syphilis, and which can be diagnosed only with probability. Jahr speaks of a pronounced modification of the original chancre-virus giving rise to the independent appearance of condyloma, mucous tubercle and syphotic growths; and he regards this modification as the specific curative sphere of Thuja. We look for the point of contact between Thuja and Apis in the first-named category, *i. e.*, in the efficacy of both against the inherited results of a specific poison.* But the modifications above mentioned are not located in the parts affected by the original poison, but often in distant parts, *e. g.*, mouth, tonsils, uvula, tongue, salivary glands, corresponding with the manifestations of blennorrhœic syphilis on the mucous membrane. This is the focus of our comparison; from this stand-point a wide range of clinical analogies between Apis and Thuja opens before us. Whoever is not content with our theory may continue to class these among "scrofulous affections."

Apis and Thuja are particularly serviceable in affections of the mucous membrane of the mouth, of that of the rectum and urethra and their immediate neighborhood; and of that of the eye. Also the glandular tissues, from the simple lymphatic glands, which so uniformly sympathize with affections of the mucous membrane, to the more important and complicated glands, *e. g.*, the liver, spleen, ovary, testes, etc., stand in almost the same pathological relation to Apis and to Thuja. Even before Hahnemann's day, Thuja was esteemed as a remedy for dropsy; and our homœopathic literature furnishes many credible instances of cures of ascites by Apis.

It would be a mistake to suppose that Apis surpasses Thuja in anti-diphtheritic power.

Dr. Ortleb, of Gotha, an excellent practitioner, has long treated his diphtheritic patients with Thuja, and with most excellent results.†

* Jahr mentions persistent gonorrhœal discharge as a positive indication for Apis.

† The treatment consists in local application of the undiluted tincture prepared by himself.

Another competent authority, Dr. Rentsch, of Wismar, has used Thuja (as a prophylactic as well as a remedy) in small pox. Even here, there is an analogy with Apis. For, although the latter has not, to our knowledge, been used in small pox, it has been used in malignant pustule.*

We have spoken already of the general utility of both remedies in affections of the eye; they often agree in the special form which they relieve. Thus both have cured desperate cases of amaurosis; and obstinate scrofulous ophthalmia with excessive photophobia, opacity of the cornea and copious blennorrhœa of the lids.

Mention has been made of cures by Apis of intermittent fever and acute rheumatism, two diseases that have been likewise cured empirically by Thuja; and certainly, so far as the arthritis is concerned, they were not always cases of the so-called gonorrhœal rheumatism. On the other hand Apis has cured gonorrhœal rheumatism of the knee. Even this, however, does not exhaust the clinical analogy between these drugs. We know that an important indication for Thuja is the sensation of "having grown fast" (adhesion). This sensation often depends upon the actual formation of neoplastic conditions; and we meet with the same under Apis likewise. In other words, Apis and Thuja cure new products, tumors, cutaneous tubercles (condylomatous affections and the Apis-tubercular exanthema).

If the reader has kindly read, between the lines, that we regard Apis as an anti-sycotic, like Thuja, we have only now to draw his attention to those properties by which it agrees with the hydrogenoid constitution. Its symptoms are aggravated by moisture, cold and bathing, a fact of which my experience has satisfied me, notwithstanding the assertion of Dr. Gross, that cold and moisture mitigate the Apis symptoms. Moreover, the affections cured by Apis exhibit a certain periodicity most marked in intermittent fever, in which Apis and Thuja are very useful.

* Maylander cured a very malignant carbuncle on the left side of the neck. Incision down to the fascia, anti-septic treatment, Apis 6th internally, and, the effects not being satisfactory at first, Apis 2d. Apis 1st in dilute alcohol as an external application after disinfecting applications with the syringe, twice daily to the wound.

b. Differences.—The physiological and thérapeutic action of Apis in relation to the erysipelatous process is well known; we do not know that Thuja has ever been used in erysipelas. The form of dysentery which is analogous to erysipelas (urticaria extending to the intestinal mucous membrane) calls for Apis; we have no evidence of any cure by Thuja, although not disposed to deny its possibility, particularly inasmuch as the malignancy of certain cases of dysentery—like that of certain diphtherias—seems to depend upon a complication with sycosis.

The usefulness of Apis in acute hydrocephalus and kindred pathological processes has been abundantly proved; of Thuja we can only make the general statement that it has cured dropsy empirically. Bright's disease which is so frequently accompanied by dropsical symptoms has been repeatedly cured with Apis by Dr. Teller, of Prague, who used the second dilution, and by Dr. Lorbacher, of Leipzig, who used the 30th potency. We have no record of a cure of this disease by Thuja. A case of hydrothorax was cured by Apis (in combination, however, with Arsenic.) by Dr. Kirsch, of Wiesbaden (the allopathic physician previously in charge had regarded the case as one of incurable spinal degeneration). Thuja has played no part in the treatment of trichinosis, which is usually accompanied by œdema of the face; Apis, according to Rückert, is a prominent remedy.

As regards those medicinal properties which Thuja possesses in a greater degree than Apis, we mention first its anti-condylomatous properties; indeed, as an anti-sycotic or an anti-syphilitic, Apis cannot compare with Thuja; hence the immediate sequelæ of these specific diseases, such as secondary gonorrhœa and certain forms of leucorrhœa, are cured exclusively by Thuja. Prosopalgia also, if it spring from the same etiological root, is rarely cured by Apis but frequently, even in desperate cases, by Thuja. Only one remedy competes with it in this field and this, according to Gallivardin's observations, is Cinchona. The same is true of sycotic sweats and headaches. In the cases described by von Grauvogl, as "precursors of a high grade of sycosis" and characterized by paroxysms of severe

neuralgic pain (*e. g.*, in the knee-joint) or in cases of the so-called muscular ataxia of Eisenmann, Thuja and Natrum sulph., render inestimable service; nothing similar is known of Apis. Besides warts and condylomata, Thuja has repeatedly cured ranula; but the new formations in which Apis has induced absorption or retrograde metamorphosis have a different anatomical seat and histological character.

Chlorosis, that had very profoundly affected the organic life, has been cured by Thuja, by Drs. Rückert and Kunkel; we know nothing similar of Apis. (In passing, I remind the reader of the anti-chlorotic properties of Nitric acid, which is so closely related to Thuja.) Ægidi describes a pernicious form of diabetes cured by Thuja—in connection, however, with Natrum sulph. But Jahr cites not only albuminuria but also glycosuria as an indication for Apis.

Atrophy of the longissimus dorsi muscles, as well as of the muscles of the lower extremities (paresis) has been cured by Thuja, not by Apis. The same is true of a series of spasmodic affections: chorea, epilepsy, asthma with sudden sense of suffocation and whooping-cough; while spasm in the sphincters of the bladder and rectum is again a common field for Thuja and Apis.

For completeness' sake, we must refer to the relation which Thuja bears to the sequelæ of vaccination and revaccination, a complex of pretty constant symptoms to which we have elsewhere given the name of vaccinosis. We refer those who are interested in this subject to the observations of Dr. Kunkel, of Kiel, published in the *Internationale Homœopathische Presse*.

We have thus completed our comparison of the therapeutic relations of Thuja and Apis. Success in the art of healing requires us to seek out and define these resemblances and shades of difference; and, for this reason, the comparative study of drugs deserves our most diligent attention. Our efforts in this direction are commended to the indulgent judgment of the audience to which they are respectfully addressed.

